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THE

# FARMER

AND THE

*Country Elevator*



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Hon. J. J. Greene, Minister



ISSUED BY

THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

WINNIPEG, CANADA

1966





CANADA

# THE FARMER and the COUNTRY ELEVATOR



**Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada**

**Winnipeg**

— — —

**Manitoba**



# THE FARMER AND THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR

## THE CANADA GRAIN ACT

The Canada Grain Act administered by the Board of Grain Commissioners, is the Federal Statute which regulates the handling of Western grain from delivery by producers to discharge into vessels for export or into domestic mills or other manufacturing plants. The procedure for handling grain at country elevators is laid down in the Act and the Canada Grain Regulations. The purpose of this booklet is to make available, in simple and concise form, to all grain producers in Western Canada, the details of the handling of grain through country elevators.

## LICENSING AND BONDING

Before operating as such, a country elevator must be licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the actual license posted in a conspicuous place in the driveway to the elevator. If an elevator is not licensed, the railways are prohibited from providing cars for the shipment of grain from such elevator.

The applicant for a license must file a surety bond with the Board of Grain Commissioners. The surety under this bond can be called upon by the Board to make good any loss suffered by a producer who has delivered grain to the elevator, if such loss was occasioned by the failure of the licensee or his agent to comply with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, or Canada Grain Regulations. The surety can also be called upon to pay any penalty imposed on a licensee for a breach of the provisions of the Act or Regulations.

## BULLETIN BOARD

The current Regulations, Tariffs and Shrinkage Allowances are posted on a bulletin board in each licensed country elevator.

They are subject to change and farmers are urged to refer to them from time to time.



## RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF PERSONS DELIVERING GRAIN

Anyone delivering grain to a licensed public country elevator has the following rights and privileges:

1. To read Canada Grain Regulations, relating respectively to "Procedure—Country Elevators" and "Maximum Tariff of Charges and Shrinkage Allowance, Country Elevators", which are posted in the driveway to the elevator.
2. To refer to the official handbook issued by the Board, a copy of which is available in every licensed public country elevator.
3. To receive full facilities to verify the correct weight of the grain delivered as the same is being weighed.
4. To request the agent to make the proper tests for dockage in his presence.
5. If there is in the elevator storage accommodation for grain of the variety and grade of the grain in question and such accommodation is of the character desired, to obtain storage of the grain delivered.
6. If storage is obtained, to receive a graded storage receipt for the grain delivered where the agent and the person delivering the same agree as to its grade and the proper dockage therefrom or, where they do not so agree, to receive an interim elevator receipt and to have a sample of such grain submitted for the establishment of its grade and dockage by the Chief Grain Inspector or an Inspector in charge at an inspection point.
7. To receive a cash purchase ticket if the elevator agent agrees to purchase the delivered grain.
8. If the elevator agent agrees to provide separate bin accommodation, to obtain storage of the grain in a separate bin, to receive a special bin elevator receipt and to have a sample preserved for submission to and examination by the Chief Grain Inspector in case of a dispute.
9. At elevators equipped to clean grain, if storage is available and if a request for cleaning would not prevent the receipt of other grain, to request cleaning of the grain and to receive a special bin elevator receipt or a cleaning receipt as the case may require.

10. To lock and retain the key of the sample box containing a sample of his grain that is being stored in a special bin or that is being stored or sold subject to inspector's grade and dockage.

11. Where grain is stored or sold subject to inspector's grade and dockage and the report of the inspecting officer is received, to surrender his interim elevator receipt and receive a graded storage receipt or cash purchase ticket, as the case may be, for the grade and dockage specified by the inspector.

## OBLIGATIONS OF A COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATOR



The operator of a licensed public country elevator is obligated under the Canada Grain Act—

1. To receive grain for storage without discrimination and in the order in which it is offered at the elevator at all reasonable hours upon which the elevator is open, provided there is in the elevator:

- (a) available storage accommodation for grain of the variety and grade of such grain, and
- (b) storage accommodation of the kind required.

2. To sign and deliver to the person by whom grain is delivered into an elevator, for each lot or parcel of grain, one of the following six tickets:

Cash Purchase Ticket	Special Bin Elevator Receipt
Interim Cash Purchase Ticket	Interim Elevator Receipt
Graded Storage Receipt	Cleaning Receipt

and to enter on such receipt and tickets all details called for by the form.

3. To afford full facilities to any person by whom grain is delivered to verify the correct weight of the grain as the same is being weighed.

4. To keep posted in a conspicuous place in the driveway to the elevator—

- (a) the licence to operate the elevator.
- (b) Canada Grain Regulations as they apply to Country Elevator Operations.
- (c) a bin diagram.

and to keep available for reference by producers, a copy of the handbook issued by the Board.

5. To draw proper samples of special bin and subject to inspector's grade and dockage grain in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Grain Regulations and place such samples in a locked cabinet, the key being retained by the agent.

6. To forward jointly with the owner, a portion of the sample of subject to inspector's grade and dockage grain to the Chief Grain Inspector, or the Inspector in charge at an inspection point, in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Grain Regulations.

7. To forward to the Chief Grain Inspector the sample of special bin grain if the owner or his agent is dissatisfied with the grade placed on the grain when it was shipped, or in case of dispute as to the fulfilment of the manager's obligation to keep such grain separate from other grain.

8. To make tests for dockage to the nearest half of one percent in the presence of the owner of the grain when so requested.

9. To maintain in good condition, the different kinds of sieves and equipment for cleaning grain as specified in Schedule E — Canada Grain Regulations.

**NOTE:** A public country elevator operator is not obligated to receive grain which has become or is in such a condition that it is likely to become out of condition.

## WARNING

### Grain Treated With Poisonous Materials

Canada grain regulations prohibit the delivery to a licensed country elevator any grain which has been treated with mercurial compounds or other poisonous material or any grain mixed with other grain that has been so treated.

## SALE AND PURCHASE OF GRAIN

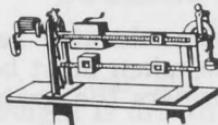
The Canada Grain Act does not impose on the manager or operator of a country elevator any legal obligation to purchase all or any grain offered for sale. However, once an elevator agent has agreed to purchase any grain, such grain must be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act and regulations thereunder.

## SPECIAL BIN STORAGE

Special bin storage is normally used by a producer who has at least a carload of grain and wishes to retain the identity of the grain so that it can be shipped forward intact and sold on the basis of the grade given when the car is officially sampled and graded at a terminal elevator. Special bin storage is used extensively for shipping forward carlots of malting barley which have been accepted by a malting company. It may also be used for carlots of grain, the grade of which the producer and the operator may be unable to agree upon. The producer can take re-delivery at the country elevator of his own identical grain if it is stored in a special bin.

## GRADED STORAGE

To conserve space in an elevator, all the different lots of grain of the same grade, unless delivered for storage in a special bin, are binned together in the same bin or bins. The identity of the different lots is lost and the holder of the graded storage ticket is not entitled to the return of his own identical grain. He is only entitled to the return of grain of the grade and weight shown on the receipt.



DELIVERY  
PROCEDURE



When a producer drives his truckload of grain into the elevator, he should tell the agent what he wishes to do with the grain, that is, whether he wishes to store or sell. The agent will then examine a sample to determine if the grain is of a kind and grade that he can receive and has accommodation for.

The Canada Grain Act requires that all grain received into a country elevator must be weighed. The agent will therefore proceed to weigh the loaded vehicle affording full facilities to the person delivering the grain to verify the correct weight at time of delivery.

Producers should read the weight registered on the scale.

While the grain is running out of the truck, the agent will, from time to time, take a sample from the grain stream. These samples should be mixed in a tin or pail to give a representative sample of the lot of grain.

The agent then weighs out five hundred grams (or 1 lb.) on a small dockage scale and proceeds to clean the grain over the proper sieves as laid down in Schedule E — Canada Grain Regulations to establish the percentage of dockage to be deducted from the gross weight of the grain. This cleaning to establish dockage should be done in the presence of the person delivering the grain.

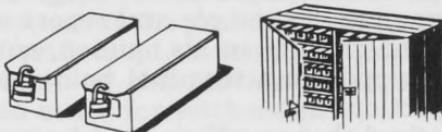
The shrinkage allowance specified in Schedule F — Canada Grain Regulations is deducted from the weight of the grain unloaded and from this new total the dockage is deducted, leaving the net weight of grain to be accounted for by the elevator agent to the person who delivered the grain.

All the necessary details are then entered on the right-hand portion of the ticket and the grade shown in the space provided on all tickets but special bin tickets.

On the special bin tickets the number of the bin in which the grain is to be binned must be shown.

On the interim cash tickets and interim elevator receipts, the identification mark of the sample taken must be shown as well as the grade the agent considers the grain should be graded.

After completing the ticket or receipt by his signature, the agent will hand the receipt or ticket to the person delivering the grain. The person delivering the grain should check all the entries made on the ticket or receipt and discuss with the agent, any point on which he is not satisfied or which he does not understand.



### SAMPLES OF SUBJECT TO INSPECTOR'S GRADE AND DOCKAGE GRAIN AND SPECIAL BIN GRAIN

Particular attention must be paid by the agent to the preservation of samples of all grain taken in "subject to inspector's grade and dockage" or for "special binning". The procedure for this is laid down in detail in the Canada Grain Regulations — Procedure. From the sample taken while the grain is being unloaded into the pit, a portion should be placed in a receptacle provided by the elevator operator. This receptacle must be secured by a padlock which the owner of the grain provides and the key of which he retains.

The receptacle or receptacles, after being locked by the owner of the grain, are kept by the elevator agent in a locked cabinet or store-room, the key of which is kept by the elevator agent.



### SUBMISSION OF SAMPLES OF SUBJECT TO GRADE AND DOCKAGE GRAIN TO CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR OR INSPECTOR-IN-CHARGE

A fair and proper sample of at least two pounds in weight is drawn in the presence of the owner of the grain from the receptacle and forwarded jointly within three days by the owner of the grain and the manager or operator of the country elevator, in a suitable container, properly tied and sealed and marked "Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage", to the Chief Grain Inspector or the Inspector-in-charge of any inspection point, and must be accompanied by a request in writing of either or both parties aforesaid that

the Chief Inspector or the Inspector-in-charge of the inspection point will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage that the grain is, in his opinion, entitled to and would receive if shipped to a terminal point and subjected to an official inspection.

When it is desired that an official test be made as to the moisture content of any grain, a sample not less than eight ounces in weight must be forwarded in a metal air-tight container to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector-in-charge of any inspection point. This sample will be placed in the air-tight container immediately the sample is taken from the bulk of the grain which the sample represents.

The Chief Inspector or the Inspector-in-charge of an inspection point will, as soon as practical, make out in writing a statement of his decision and forward a copy thereof by mail, to each of the parties concerned.

The decision of the Chief Inspector in all such cases is final.

#### SUBMISSION OF SAMPLES OF SPECIAL BIN GRAIN

The owner of special bin grain if not satisfied with the official grade placed on his grain or who considers that the identity of his grain has not been preserved, may request the agent to forward the sample of his grain to the Chief Grain Inspector. This request must be made within fifteen (15) days after the owner receives the inspection certificate. The agent and the owner jointly forward the locked sample box, charges prepaid, to the Chief Grain Inspector. The box must be plainly marked "Special Bin Grain."

The owner forwards the key of the lock on the box under separate cover to the Chief Grain Inspector.

The Agent informs the Chief Grain Inspector by letter that the sample has been forwarded and requests him to compare this sample with the sample taken from the car by the Inspection Branch, and to state whether, in his opinion, the identity of the grain has been preserved, or improperly graded.

The Chief Grain Inspector will compare the two samples of grain and advise the agent and the owner of the grain of his opinion as to whether or not the identity of the grain has been preserved. In cases where the Chief Grain Inspector is of the opinion that the identity has not been preserved, he will inform the parties concerned of the grade of the sample forwarded from the elevator.

If, after receipt of this advice from the Chief Grain Inspector, the owner of the grain and the agent cannot come to an amicable settlement, a complaint shall be made to the Board by either of the parties concerned and the Board shall make an order for settlement.



**TICKETS  
AND RECEIPTS**



The tickets and receipts issued at country elevators in respect of grain delivered to such elevators must be in the form set out in the Canada Grain Act or the Regulations of the Board.

A ticket or receipt must be issued by the agent for every lot or parcel of grain received into the elevator. The ticket or receipt must be issued at the time the grain is delivered.

It is a breach of the provisions of the Canada Grain Act punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars for an agent at a country elevator to issue a cash purchase ticket or elevator receipt in respect of grain which has not actually been delivered at and received at such country elevator.

The Canada Grain Act requires every licensee of a country elevator to keep available for use at all times, a supply of all such forms of tickets and receipts he is authorized to use.

Five different forms are authorized by the Canada Grain Act. The Board requires these forms to be of different colours as follows:

Special Bin Elevator Receipt	Pink
Ordinary Elevator Receipt (Graded Storage Receipt)	Blue
Interim Elevator Receipt (Subject to Grade and Dockage)	Green
Cash Purchase Ticket	White
Interim Cash Purchase Ticket	Yellow

### SPECIAL BIN ELEVATOR RECEIPTS

These Receipts are issued for grain delivered for storage in a special bin, when the agent has agreed to provide such a bin. The holder of the receipt is liable for the elevation and storage charges specified in Schedule B — Canada Grain Regulations.

The grain is not graded by the elevator operator but a sample is drawn satisfactory to producer and agent for submission to the Chief Grain Inspector in case of dispute as to the grade or as to the fulfilment of the manager's obligation to keep such grain separate from other grain.

On surrender of the receipt or receipts and on payment of all lawful charges, the holder is entitled to have his identical grain re-delivered to him either in a railway car or other conveyance or, if a carload lot, to receive a terminal elevator warehouse receipt for the said identical grain.

If the elevator agrees to purchase and both parties agree as to the grade and dockage, the grain can be sold to the elevator and the special bin tickets exchanged for cash tickets.

### GRADED STORAGE RECEIPTS

Graded Storage Receipts are issued for grain stored in the elevator for account of the owner of the grain. Grade and dockage must be agreed upon by the owner and the agent.

The holder of the receipt is liable for the elevation and storage charges specified in Schedule B — Canada Grain Regulations.

Upon surrender of the receipt and payment of all lawful charges, the holder is entitled to take re-delivery of the same quantity of grain of the grade specified on the receipt, either in a railway car or other conveyance and if the receipt or receipts cover a carload lot, to receive a terminal elevator warehouse receipt for grain of the same quantity and grade.

If the elevator agent agrees to purchase, the grain can be sold to the elevator and the graded storage receipt or receipts exchanged for a cash ticket.



## INTERIM ELEVATOR RECEIPTS

Interim Elevator Receipts are issued for grain taken into storage for the owner's account but on which the owner and elevator agent cannot agree as to the grade and dockage which must then be established by the Chief Grain Inspector or the Inspector in charge at an inspection point.

The holder of the receipt is liable for the elevation and storage charges specified in the Schedule B — Canada Grain Regulations.

The receipt must specify the grade and dockage assessed by the elevator agent. When advice is received by the owner and the elevator agent from the Chief Grain Inspector or the Inspector in charge at an inspection point of the grade and dockage of the sample submitted, the agent will then issue in exchange for the interim elevator receipts, either a graded storage receipt or, if he agrees to purchase the grain, a cash purchase ticket.

## CASH PURCHASE TICKETS

Cash Purchase Tickets are issued when the agent agrees to purchase the grain offered and the owner and agent have agreed on the grade of the grain and dockage therein.

The price for wheat, oats and barley will be the initial payment authorized by the Canadian Wheat Board and for other grain, the market price on the date of sale.

Once the ticket has been accepted by the owner, he has no redress as to grade, dockage or price unless the agent has failed to comply with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act or Canada Grain Regulation.

## CLEANING RECEIPTS

A Cleaning Receipt is a special form of receipt, Schedule K, Form 2, and is issued in respect of grain delivered to an elevator for cleaning. After cleaning, the grain and screenings are returned to the owner of the grain. The owner surrenders the cleaning receipt to the Agent.

## GRADING OF GRAIN

Grain is not officially inspected at country elevators. At the request of the shipper or his agent, the Board's Inspection Branch may officially sample and inspect cars in the railway yards at Winnipeg, Edmonton or Calgary en route to terminal, mill or other manufacturing plant. Official inspection is mandatory on carlots of grain received at licensed terminal or mill elevators. Representative samples are drawn automatically throughout the unloading process and graded by Inspection Branch employees. These samples are carefully preserved for thirty days from date of unloading.

Country elevator agents are required by their employers (the licensees) to be competent from training and experience, to grade grain in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act. The Agent endeavours to so grade and bin the grain received into his elevator that when the grain is shipped the official grade agrees with his grade.

## RE-INSPECTION AND APPEAL

If the shipper or his agent is dissatisfied with the grade or dockage assigned at unload, he may within thirty (30) days of unloading request re-inspection. The Official Sample will be returned to the Inspection Office at Winnipeg, Edmonton or Calgary for review.

If on re-inspection the grade or dockage is not changed, the shipper has the right under Section 48 of the Canada Grain Act and on payment of a \$3.00 fee to have the official sample placed before the Grain Appeal Tribunal. The decision of the Tribunal is final and where either grade or dockage is changed the appeal fee is refunded.



## DEFINITIONS OF GRADES

The definitions for the statutory grades of Western grain are set forth in the Canada Grain Act, and the definitions for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and mixed grain are given at the end of this booklet.

Commercial grades such as No. 5, No. 6 and Feed Wheat are named and defined each year by the Western Committee on Grain Standards.

## STANDARD SAMPLES

The standard samples selected and settled by the Western Committee on Grain Standards are used as guides in grading grain in any of the grades to which the said standard samples relate, but the definitions of the grade govern the grading.

## OFF GRADES

The Board names and defines "off grades" for all kinds or varieties of grain which cannot be assigned to any statutory or commercial grade unless specially treated or cleaned. Canada Grain Regulations — Part IV establishes off grades for Western grain on account of excessive moisture, injury in drying, injury by scouring or washing, smut, excessive admixtures of other cereal grains or foreign material, musty, sprouted, heated, fireburnt or foreign odours.

### Percentages of Moisture — Tough and Damp Grades

	Tough	Damp
Red Spring Wheat	14.6% to 17%	Over 17%
Durum Wheat	14.6% to 17%	" 17%
Barley	14.9% to 17%	" 17%
Oats	14.1% to 17%	" 17%
Rye	14.1% to 17%	" 17%
Flax	10.6% to 13.5%	" 13.5%
Rapeseed	10.6% to 12.5%	" 12.5%
Tame Mustard	11.1% to 16%	" 16%
Peas	16.1% to 18%	" 18%

## SELECTED MALTING BARLEY

The Board's Inspection Branch has nothing whatever to do with the selection of barley by maltsters or exporters and do not receive or inspect samples of barley submitted.

The country elevator agents submit samples through their Head Offices to maltsters and exporters. If the samples are accepted, special permits are issued by the Canadian Wheat Board and farmers may deliver a carlot of barley over the existing quota.

The carlots are then officially graded at unload and payment is made according to the grade plus the agreed premium.

If however, the carlot is not equal to the sample submitted, the malster or exporter may and often does refuse to accept the carlot. It is therefore very important that the agent and/or farmer submit a representative sample of the barley to be delivered.

### FARM DRYING

Increasing use of farm dryers involves a threat to the reputation and sale of Canadian wheat.

Drying with air that is too hot cooks the protein, ruins its baking properties, and makes good milling wheat fit only for feed.

The damage is illustrated by the photographs of loaves (shown below) made from wheat that has been properly dried and improperly dried.

SAME WHEAT

GOOD DRYING

BAD DRYING



QUALITY MAINTAINED



QUALITY RUINED

### TYPES OF DRYERS

Dryers in use today can be divided into three types:

1. BATCH, in which the layer of grain is stationary.
2. RECIRCULATING, in which the batch of grain is continuously mixed in drying.
3. CONTINUOUS, in which the grain moves continuously through the dryer.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING DRYERS

All dryers should be operated by controlling the temperature of the hot air before it enters the grain. Temperatures taken within the grain layer are useless and misleading.

Type of Dryer	Temperature of Hot Air, °F.		
	Milling Wheat	Flax and Feed Grain	Malting Barley and Seed Grain
Batch	135	180	100
Recirculating	160	200	110
Continuous	160	200	110

Drying of malting barley and seed grain is not recommended. If seed grain must be dried, it should be tested for germination before seeding.

The moisture content of wheat and other grains should not be reduced below 14.5% moisture (nor flax below 10.5% moisture) with *hot air*. An additional half to one percent moisture is removed, and removed cheaply, with *cold air* during the cooling period.

Damage to milling wheat is much more probable if more than 3 to 4% of moisture is removed at one time. With wheat of over 18.5% moisture it is better to dry only to 16% at which the grain should store safely at least until the weather warms up next summer.

### TESTING OF SAMPLES

Farmers are urged to take advantage of the free testing service for *milling grades of wheat* offered by the Grain Research Laboratory.

Elevator agents have been supplied with postcards giving instructions on one side and the required information on the other side.

STATUTORY GRADES OF WESTERN GRAIN  
RED SPRING WHEAT

Grade name	Minimum weight per measured bushel in pounds	Variety	Standard of Quality		Maximum limits of foreign material			
			Minimum percentage by weight of hard vitreous kernels	Degree of soundness	Foreign material other than wheat	Total including cereal grains other than wheat	Durum	Wheats of other classes or varieties
No. 1 Manitoba Hard.	62	Marquis or any variety equal to Marquis.	80	Sound and well matured.....	Free	Free	Free	Free
No. 1 Manitoba Northern.	60	Marquis or any variety equal to Marquis.	65	Well matured, practically free from damaged kernels.	Practically free	Practically free	Practically free	About 1%
No. 2 Manitoba Northern.	58	Marquis or any variety equal to Marquis.	50	Reasonably well matured, reasonably free from damaged kernels.	Practically free	About 1%	About 1%	3%
No. 3 Manitoba Northern.	57	Any variety of Red Spring Wheat of fair milling quality excluding Garnet.	35	Excluded from higher grades on account of lightly frosted, immature or other light damage, reasonably well matured.	Reasonably free	About 2%	3%	10%
No. 4 Manitoba Northern.	56	Any variety of Red Spring Wheat excluding Garnet.	—	Excluded from higher grades on account of frosted, immature or other damage, reasonably well matured.	Reasonably free	About 2½%	4%	10%
No. 4 Special....	53	Any variety of Red Spring Wheat.	—	Rusted or shrunken but otherwise reasonably sound, reasonably well matured.	Reasonably free	About 2½%	4%	—
<b>GARNET GRADES</b>								
No. 1 Canada Western Garnet.	60	Garnet.....	75	Well matured, practically free from damaged kernels.	Free	Practically free	Practically free	5%
No. 2 Canada Western Garnet.	58	Garnet.....	60	Reasonably well matured, reasonably free from damaged kernels.	Practically free	About 1%	About 1%	10%
No. 3 Canada Western Garnet.	57	Garnet.....	35	Excluded from higher grades on account of lightly frosted, immature or other light damage, reasonably well matured.	Practically free	About 2%	3%	15%

**RAPESEED.**

Grade name	Standard of Quality		Standard of cleanness (See note)
	Minimum weight per measured bushel in pounds	Degree of soundness	
No. 1 Canada Rapeseed	52	Reasonably sound, cool and sweet; may contain not over 3% damaged seeds, including not over 0.1% heated. Of good natural colour.	May contain not more than 1% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from Rapeseed, to be assessed as dockage.
No. 2 Canada Rapeseed	50	Cool and sweet; may contain not over 10% damaged seeds, including not over 0.2% heated.	May contain not more than 1.5% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from Rapeseed, seed, to be assessed as dockage.
No. 3 Canada Rapeseed	48	May contain not over 20% damaged seeds, including not over 0.5% heated. May have the natural odour associated with low quality seed, but shall not be distinctly sour, musty, rancid, nor have any odour that would indicate serious deterioration or contamination.	May contain not more than 2% of other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable from Rapeseed, to be assessed as dockage.

**Note:** Assignment of rapeseed to any of the above grades shall not imply any guarantee with respect to content of other seeds that blend with rapeseed. The percentage of "other seeds that are conspicuous and that are not readily separable" shall include weed seeds that do not blend with rapeseed and whole or broken kernels of other grains, when these are not removable by means of appropriate sieves and other cleaning devices.

Dockage shall be assessed on rapeseed for foreign material that is readily separated from the mass by ordinary mechanical cleaning methods, including any small whole or broken rapeseed that is removed along with such foreign material, plus any other seeds up to the limits established in the respective grades, that are conspicuous and that remain in samples after ordinary mechanical cleaning methods have been applied, these to be added together and expressed as a percentage by weight of the whole, except that a reasonable allowance may be made for broken rapeseed not to be assessed as dockage in commercially clean rapeseed when this can be attributed to attrition in the normal handling after cleaning.

## DOMESTIC MUSTARD SEED.

Grade name	Standard of Quality		
	Minimum weight per measured bushel in pounds	Class (See note)	Degree of soundness
Extra No. 1 Canada Western Yellow	58	Yellow Class Brown, Oriental and Mixed Classes	Well matured; sweet. Of good natural colour. May contain not over 1% damaged seeds, including not over 0.01% heated.
No. 1 Canada Western	56	55	Reasonably well matured; sweet. Of good natural colour. May contain not over 1.5% damaged seeds, including not over 0.1% heated.
No. 2 Canada Western	54	54	Fairly well matured; sweet. May contain not over 3% damaged seeds, including not over 0.2% heated.
No. 3 Canada Western	52	52	May contain not over 5% damaged seeds, including not over 0.5% heated. May have the natural odour associated with low quality seed, but shall not be distinctly sour, musty rancid, nor have any odour that would indicate serious deterioration or contamination.

Note: Except in the case of Extra No. 1 Canada Western Yellow, the class of Mustard Seed shall refer to Yellow, Brown or Oriental varieties. Domestic Mustard Seed shall be graded in accordance with the above grade requirements and, except in the case of Extra No. 1 Canada Western Yellow, the class shall be added to and form part of the grade name, but where seed that complies with the grade requirements for any one of the above grades except that classes are mixed beyond the tolerances permitted for that grade, the seed may, at the option of the producer, be graded with the name of that grade and the word "Mixed" shall instead be added to and form part of the grade name. The use of the name of a class of Mustard Seed in certifying to a grade shall not imply any guarantee as to the varietal purity of that class. Assignment of mustard seed to any of the above grades shall not imply any guarantee with respect to content of other seeds that blend with mustard seed. Dockage shall be assessed on Domestic Mustard Seed for foreign material, expressed as a percentage by weight of the whole; except that a reasonable allowance may be made for broken mustard seeds not to be assessed as dockage in commercially clean mustard seed when this can be attributed to attrition in the normal handling after cleaning.

## AMBER DURUM WHEAT

Grade name	Minimum weight measured bushel in pounds	Variety	Standard of quality		Maximum limits of foreign material			
			Minimum percentage by weight of hard vitreous kernels	Degree of soundness	Foreign material other than wheat	Total including cereal grains	Red Durum	Wheat of other classes
No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum.	62	Mindum or any variety equal to Mindum.	80	Well matured. Practically free from damaged kernels.	Matter other than cereal grains	About 1½%	—	5%
No. 2 Canada Western Amber Durum.	60	Mindum or any variety equal to Mindum.	65	Well matured. Practically free from damaged kernels.	Practically free	About 1%	5%	10%
No. 3 Canada Western Amber Durum.	58	Mindum or any variety equal to Mindum.	40	Reasonably well matured. Reasonably free from damaged kernels.	Practically free	About 2%	10%	15%
No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum.	56	Any variety of Amber Durum.	—	Reasonably well matured, but excluded from preceding grades on account of frost or otherwise damaged kernels.	Reasonably free	About 2½%	10%	20%
No. 5 Canada Western Amber Durum.	54	Any variety of Amber Durum.	—	Frosted or otherwise damaged kernels.	Reasonably free	3%	10%	25%
No. 6 Canada Western Amber Durum.		Any variety of Amber Durum.	—	Excluded from preceding grades on account of damage or light weight.	Reasonably free	3%	10%	30%

## RED DURUM WHEAT

All Red Durum Wheat and any other wheats containing over 10% of Red Durum shall be graded as "Canada Western Red Durum" irrespective of quality.

## OATS

Grade Name	Minimum weight per measured bushel in pounds	Varieties	Standard of Quality		Maximum Limits of Foreign Material		
			Degree of Soundness	Seds (See Note)	Wild Oats	Other Grains	Total not to exceed
No. 1 Canada Western...	38	95% White.....	Well matured, practically free from damage.	Practically free	About 1%	Practically free	About 1%
No. 2 Canada Western...	36	90% White.....	Well matured, practically free from damage.	Practically free	About 2%	About 2%	3%
No. Extra 3 Canada Western...	40	Domestic Oats, any variety.	Reasonably well matured, practically free from damage.	Practically free	About 2%	About 2%	3%
No. 3 Canada Western...	34	Domestic Oats, any variety.	Reasonably well matured, practically free from damage.	About 1%	4%	4%	6%
Extra No. 1 Feed.....	38	Domestic Oats, any variety.	Reasonably well matured and sound except as to frost.	About 1%	About 2%	6%	6%
No. 1 Feed.....	34	Domestic Oats, any variety.	Reasonably well matured, but frosted, stained, or otherwise damaged. May contain 2% heat damage.	About 2%	7%	12%	12%
No. 2 Feed.....	28	Domestic Oats, any variety.	Frosted, immature, stained or otherwise damaged. May contain 3% heat damage.	3%	12%	22%	22%
No. 3 Feed.....	—	Domestic Oats, any variety.	Light weight, immature, damaged. May contain 5% heat damage.	3%	25%	33%	33%
Mixed Feed Oats.....	—	Wild Oats predominating.	Reasonably sound, practically free of Oat Hulls.	About 4% knuckles, wheat heads or seeds.	—	49%	49%

NOTE.—All grades shall be practically free of seeds and other material removable through a sieve with  $4\frac{1}{2}/64''$  round perforations. The percentage tolerance of seeds specified in the grades shall refer to large seeds such as wild buckwheat.

## BARLEY

Grade name	Minimum weight per measured bushel in pounds	Variety	Standard of quality		Maximum limits of foreign material			
			Minimum percentage of variety or type	Degree of soundness	Seeds (See note)	Wild oats	Other grain	Total not to exceed
No. 1 Canada Western Six-Row.	50	Any Six-Row variety equal for malting purposes to O.A.C. 21.	95	Sound, well matured, may contain slightly weather-stained kernels.	Practically free	About 1%	About 1%	About 1%
No. 2 Canada Western Six-Row.	48	Any Six-Row variety equal for malting purposes to O.A.C. 21.	90	Sound, reasonably well matured, but may contain weather-stained kernels.	Practically free	About 1%	About 1%	About 1%
No. 3 Canada Western Six-Row.	46	Any Six-Row variety of fair malting quality.	85	Practically sound, reasonably well matured, may contain weather-stained kernels.	About 1%	About 1%	3%	4%
No. 1 Canada Western Two-Row.	51	Any Two-Row variety equal for pearlting or malting purposes to Canadian Thorpe.	95	Sound, well matured, may contain slightly weather-stained kernels.	Practically free	About 1%	About 1%	About 1%
No. 2 Canada Western Two-Row.	49	Any Two-Row variety equal for pearlting or malting purposes to Canadian Thorpe.	90	Sound, reasonably well matured, may contain weather-stained, but not badly discoloured kernels.	Practically free	About 1%	About 1%	About 1%
No. 1 Feed . . . . .	46	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.	—	Frosted, weather-stained, or otherwise damaged, but sweet.	About 2%	4%	4%	4%
No. 2 Feed . . . . .	43	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.	—	Frosted, weather-stained, or otherwise damaged, but sweet; may contain 3% heat damage.	3%	10%	10%	10%
No. 3 Feed . . . . .	—	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.	—	Excluded from the preceding grades on account of weight or mixtures; may contain 5% heat damage.	3%	20%	20%	20%

**Sound.**—Shall mean practically free from frosted, free from sprouted or heated kernels, and shall be reasonably free from broken, skinned, or otherwise damaged kernels.

**Seeds.**—All grades shall be practically free of seeds and other material removable through a sieve with 41/64 inch round perforations. The percentage tolerance of seeds specified in the grades shall refer to large seeds, such as wild buckwheat.

## RYE

Grade name	Standard of quality		Maximum limits of foreign material		
	Minimum weight per measured bushel in pounds	Degree of soundness	Percentage of ergot after dockage removed	Matter other than cereal grains	Cereal grains other than wheat
No. 1 Canada Western.....	58	Sound.....	Free.....	Practically free.	Total foreign material including wheat Practically free.
No. 2 Canada Western.....	56	Sound.....	Practically free.....	About 1%	About 2%
No. 3 Canada Western.....	54	Reasonably sound. Slightly damaged.....	Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%.	About 1%	3%
No. 4 Canada Western.....	.....	Damaged with not more than about 5% heat damage.	Not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%.	About 2%	7% 10% 5%
Canada Western Ergoty Rye.....	.....	Excluded from preceding grades on account of ergot.	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%.....	About 2%	7% 10%
Canada Western Ergoty Rye and other grains.	.....	Excluded from preceding grades on account of admixture of other grains. Rye predominating.	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%.....	About 2%	— —

## FLAX SEED

Grade name	Standard of quality		Standard of cleanliness
	Minimum weight per measured bushel in pounds	Degree of soundness	
No. 1 Canada Western.....	51	Matured and sweet. May contain 12½% damaged seeds, including broken seeds.	Clean, commercially pure seed.
No. 2 Canada Western.....	50	Matured and sweet. May contain 25% damaged seeds, including broken seeds.	Clean, commercially pure seed.
No. 3 Canada Western.....	47	May contain 5% heat damage.....	Clean, commercially pure seed.
No. 4 Canada Western.....	44	May contain 10% heat damage.....	Clean, commercially pure seed.

Flax and Broken Grain—Shall be composed of flax mixed with broken grain of any description that cannot be classified under any established grade. Flax predominating.

## MIXED GRAIN

Grade name	Composition	Predominant kind of grain	Standard of quality
No. 1 Canada Western Mixed Grain.	Wheat and other cereal grains and/or wild oats.....	Wheat	Excluded from other established grades on account of mixture of other cereal grains reasonably clean.
No. 2 Canada Western Mixed Grain.	Rye and other cereal grains and/or wild oats.....	Rye	Excluded from other established grades on account of mixture of other cereal grains reasonably clean.
No. 3 Canada Western Mixed Grain.	Barley and other cereal grains and/or wild oats.....	Barley	Excluded from other established grades on account of mixture of other cereal grains and wild oats; reasonably clean.
No. 4 Canada Western Mixed Grain.	Oats and other cereal grains and/or wild oats.....	Oats	Excluded from other established grades on account of mixture of other cereal grains and wild oats; reasonably clean.

## INDEX

	Page Number
The Canada Grain Act	3
Licensing and Bonding	3
Bulletin Board	3
Rights and Privileges of Person Delivering Grain	4
Obligations of a Country Elevator Operator	5
Sale and Purchase of Grain	7
Special Bin Storage	7
Graded Storage	7
Delivery Procedure	7
Samples of Subject to Inspector's Grade and Dockage	
Grain and Special Bin Grain	9
Submission of Samples of Subject to Grade and Dockage	
Grain to Chief Grain Inspector or Inspector-in-Charge	9
Submission of Samples of Special Bin Grain	10
Tickets and Receipts:	11
Special Bin Elevator Receipts	12
Graded Storage Receipts	12
Interim Elevator Receipts	13
Cash Purchase Tickets	13
Cleaning Receipts	13
Grading of Grain	14
Definitions of Grades	14
Standard Samples	15
Off Grades	15
Selected Malting Barley	15
Farm Drying	16
Statutory Grades of Western Grain:	
Red Spring Wheat	18
Amber Durum Wheat	19
Oats	20
Barley	21
Rye	22
Flaxseed	23
Mixed Grain	23



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